

NEW YORK HERALD

Published by the Sun-Herald Corporation, 230 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone, WORTH 10,000.

Subscription Rates: One Year, \$12.00; Six Months, \$7.00; Three Months, \$4.00; Single Copies, 10 Cents.

Foreign Rates: One Year, \$25.00; Six Months, \$15.00; Three Months, \$9.00; Single Copies, 15 Cents.

Advertisements: 10 Lines, 10 Cents; 20 Lines, 15 Cents; 30 Lines, 20 Cents; 40 Lines, 25 Cents; 50 Lines, 30 Cents.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1922.

Steel Consolidations.

The Federal Department of Justice and the Federal Trade Commission are at odds with regard to the merging of the Lackawanna Steel Company with the Bethlehem Steel Company.

In both of these cases the Department of Justice has expressed the opinion that these mergers would violate the Sherman anti-trust law.

On June 5 the Federal Trade Commission reported it had reason to believe that the proposed merger of the Lackawanna Steel Company and Bethlehem Steel Company was in violation of the Federal Trade Commission law.

With the Government divided against itself in respect of its regulatory powers over business the opportunity for industrial and business development in America is not what it should be, and is not comparable to that in other first rate countries.

It is the duty of the Government to help in the development of industries and business to the extent it may do so without injustice to the people.

The Federal Trade Commission, looking at the matter in its way, may have found some technical reason for its stand with regard to these mergers and in opposition to the opinion of the Department of Justice.

But there is a good deal bigger issue involved in this matter than that of a difference of opinion between the two Federal departments, or even that of a microscopic technical reason for ruling against the consolidation of the properties.

The bigger reason is the practical question involved, which is this: The country already has a very large steel corporation, enormously larger than the enlarged Bethlehem company would be, and enormously larger than the enlarged Midvale company would be.

If there were no larger steel company than either of these companies it might become a question with the Government as to whether it should favor steel corporations.

But since the country already has a giant steel corporation this question can no longer obtain. And since the giant corporation, by reason of its size and many industrial plants, and large ore holdings and own transportation lines, can produce and deliver steel at a lower cost than smaller concerns with only one or two producing plants can make similar deliveries, it is clear that the smaller companies are not capable of competing with the giant company on the same margin of net profit.

If this is true, and it undoubtedly is, the various smaller steel producing concerns cannot prosper in competition with the United States Steel Corporation when it is working on a right or fairly close margin of profit.

The converse of this is equally true: that if the smaller steel producing concerns are making a good margin of profit in competition with the United States Steel Corporation, charging the same prices, is making more than a handsome margin of profit.

Moreover, isn't it true that in all times the big concern, if it chose to do so, could starve the smaller concerns by reducing the selling price of its products to practically a cost basis? But the United States Steel Corporation, under the wise and able guidance of Judge GAY, has never taken this advantage over the smaller concerns. It has been his policy to give the smaller producers a chance to live and develop in capital and in strength. But the pursuit of this policy, while kindly and

considerate on the part of the big corporation, has clearly held prices higher than was strictly necessary for the big corporation to make a good margin of profit.

In this situation isn't the consolidation of the smaller companies into large enough concerns to compete with the big concern wholly in the interest of the American people? And if it is in the interest of the American people and if there is any technical reason in the present laws why these consolidations should not go through, the laws would better be so amended as to permit of mergers, or anything else, that works to the general good of the citizenship of the country.

Indeed the merging of steel properties, up to the point at which in combination they do not so overtop the United States Steel Corporation as to place it at the same disadvantage now obtaining with the smaller companies, is in the interest of the public, not a menace.

One Law for All.

The politicians of the American Federation of Labor are now seeking amendment of the Constitution of the United States to protect what they call "the rights of labor."

They want to have the Constitution prohibit the issuance of injunctions restraining the violence of strikers and extending the protection of the courts to property and persons menaced in industrial disputes.

These trade union politicians aim to have the Government of the United States made powerless to safeguard passengers on railroad trains against attacks by train wreckers; powerless to assure a man who wants to work that he may do so free from interference from men who don't want him to work and insist that he shall not work.

The trade union politicians want to establish themselves as a privileged class, a class recognized by the Constitution as immune from the ordinary processes of the law and immune from prosecution for acts which it committed by others would be crimes. They seek legal authorization to engage in what are now unlawful conspiracies without becoming liable to the punishment provided by law for those who engage in unlawful conspiracies. They urge that to them and not to judicial officers shall be given the power to say when killing human beings is not murder.

What this means the country learned from the massacre in Williamson county, Illinois, where trade unionists put themselves above the law and committed in cold blood the murder of twenty men whose only offense was that they wanted to work. What the trade union politicians ask for in effect is that such deeds as the Herrin massacre shall be regarded as something else than murder.

To say that Labor—meaning the great mass of the people of the United States engaged in gainful calling—wants such a privileged class created as that which the trades union politicians want is to defy common sense and common knowledge. The vast majority of working people in the United States do not want to have a privileged class created. The average member of a trade union does not want to have such a privileged class created. The average trade unionist is American in his ideals, American in his sense of fair play, American in his belief of one law for all. The Americans who are not in trade unions certainly do not want such a class created.

Only the trade union politicians seek the division of American citizens into two classes, one composed of those who would be expected to live in obedience to the law, the other made up of those who would be immune from the application of the same law.

Trade union politicians are numerically negligible in the population. They are organized effectively for self-advertisement and personal advancement. They have some dupes. But the overwhelming majority of Americans is not deluded by them and will recognize the scheme to amend the Constitution for what it is: a purpose not to safeguard human rights but to subordinate all liberty to the autocratic dictates of irresponsible trade union politicians.

Standing Timber Insurance.

At the recent convention of State insurance commissioners at Swampscott, Massachusetts, THOMAS B. DONALDSON of Pennsylvania suggested the issuing of policies covering tracts of standing timber. He admitted that such insurance would be a distinct innovation, but he thought some of the stronger companies might be disposed to risk a few thousands of dollars in making the experiment.

If insurance would help in any degree in the protection of forests from fire it would be a national blessing as well as a private advantage. That a large proportion, indeed the vast majority, of all the forest fires are unnecessary and the result of ignorance or heedlessness is not questioned. P. H. WILSON, the Rhode Island Commissioner, made the statement that more than a thousand forest fires are started every year by automobile tourists on their way across the continent. Their camp fires left unextinguished, their carelessly dropped matches, their cigar and cigarette butts cast aside are causes of widespread, incalculable damage to property. Mr. WILSON characterized the statistics of the needless destruction of timber by fire as appalling.

But the waste does not stop with unnecessary forest fires or inefficient timber cutting. The Department of Agriculture estimates that only 30 per cent. of the wood cut down in forests reaches the form of seasoned, unplanned lumber. Furthermore, the department asserts that from 10 to 25 per cent. of the lumber itself is lost in the process of manufacture and that much of this loss is preventable. Altogether the picture drawn of the methods pursued in our timber and lumber industries does not reflect credit on American efficiency. If insurance regulations can lessen the waste it is to be hoped some company will make the experiment of issuing policies covering standing timber.

Hylan in the Right Spirit.

The new State Fuel Administrator, Mr. WOODIN, gave out some cheering information the other day after he came from an official call on Mayor HYLAN. "I found the Mayor exceedingly cordial," he said, "and most responsive in regard to supporting my administration. There is no doubt that there is complete cooperation between us."

This is good news indeed, and THE NEW YORK HERALD offers its congratulations to both the Administrator and the Mayor. It is encouraging to find Mr. HYLAN ready to cooperate with an official whose authority was created by a Republican Legislature and whose appointment was made by a Republican Governor. The Mayor is showing the right spirit.

May the city not hope that the Mayor, who must realize that the transportation emergency is a matter as serious as the coal emergency, will soon extend to the Transit Commission the same hearty cooperation which he has offered to the Fuel Administrator?

International Police Work.

Police officials from Europe, South America and Canada are to present at the annual meeting of the National Police Conference when its sessions begin on Monday. In the United States, where the convention idea is applied universally, business men and others have learned that conventions often result in nothing more than an outing and an exchange of ideas which they might just as well have found in their trade journals. This police conference has the opportunity to effect more than an interchange of opinions; it should effect a better correlation of international police functions.

It is for that purpose primarily that the foreign delegates have been invited to attend. One of the most important subjects to come up is the pursuit of criminals in countries other than that in which their crimes were committed.

Before inventive genius drew the continents closer together the conference could not have approached that particular problem with anything like the aids to effective procedure that are now available. Cable and wireless communication, finger prints and Bertillon measurements, the promise of transmitting photographs successfully by wireless, are all useful in the work of capturing and identifying lawbreakers.

One thing the conference will not accomplish. In its consideration of traffic problems it will not make New York and London drive on the same side of the street.

American Plays in Paris.

Five plays of American authorship have been selected by the Drama League for production at the Odéon Theatre in Paris in order that the French nation may learn something of the present state of the playwright's art in the United States. FRANK GEMIER will present them on this historic stage. Perhaps no better selections could have been made in view of the conditions imposed by the Drama League, but one wonders, for example, what the French playgoer will think of EUGENE O'NEILL's "Anna Christie," which won the Pulitzer prize last season. ARTHUR HOPKINS presented in New York City who had come from the streets. In the end the sailor marries the woman and Mr. O'NEILL's admirers have accused him of sacrificing too much of probability for the sake of the happy ending.

The play had a long run here, but in Chicago the public entirely refused to interest itself in the study of the influence of the sea on the lives of those who follow it. Will the French audience take seriously the mental struggles of the seafarer as to the justification of such a marriage as his? Will French psychology appreciate the importance of the ceremony under the conditions presented in the play?

In "The Hairy Ape" Paris will have no questions of sex to reconcile with its own special views of life, since the concern of this man of brawn and bulk are with social rather than domestic topics. The French will at least have the opportunity to observe how easily a foreign nation can accept so novel an art form as the impressionistic play which came to our stage from Germany. France is not without its own examples of this school.

WILLIAM VAUGHN MOORE's "The Great Divide," with its fine first act, is certain to command literary respect even if its evolution takes a familiar turn. If any part of the wild worldliness of LANGDON MITCHELL's play "The New York Idea" is reproduced in the translation there will be sufficient evidence that the American theater is not altogether without the graces of more or less high comedy. But "The New York Idea" is like "Kindling" by CHARLES KENTON, no longer to be regarded as

a new example of the art of our theater. "Kindling" is realistic in spirit, although it does deal with a wholly human emotion.

These five plays are well chosen even if "The Great Divide" and "The New York Idea" have put sixteen years to their credit and "Kindling" is but a little more modern. It may be that they are supposed to possess historic interest for the French.

Bernadotte's Tragedy.

Bernadotte is a Western Illinois village on the banks of the Spoon River, that stream made immortal by Edgar Lee Masters. The population is about 100. The residents get their mail and their freight at Ipsva, which is five miles south.

Until last week Bernadotte was very interesting for the things it lacked. It had no railroad, no post office, no motor cars, no telephones. It lay asleep in the heart of Fulton county, far from the maddening crowd of ignoble strife. Then a fiasco came in the shape of a location man in the motion picture business.

Every older who was brought up in the country can imagine what this snooping devil saw: the main street and the cross road; the store with the leisurely proprietor and the veteran loungers; a dog asleep in the clean warm dust of the street; two lines of old white houses set nicely apart, each with its wealth of hollyhocks, sweet williams and dahlias; elderly ladies rocking on verandas and crocheting; elderly men going slowly but surely about the business of life. And of course a boy or two, perhaps picking apples but certainly barefoot. And plenty of silence except for the gentle moan of the grist mill.

Most city strangers would have gazed reverently and then tiptoed out of Paradise; but the location man hustled over to the nearest town where there was a telephone and sent word to his master that he had found the swiftest "set" for a screen play that ever was.

So now Bernadotte is beset with motor cars and motion picture men. The ladies no longer dare to go to the store in calico dress and poke bonnet. The dog will sleep in the yellow dust at his peril. The small boy will hear the whispers of an outer and maybe tempting world. Motion picture men will rule Bernadotte whenever they want the background for a rural play. Tourists will buzz through the street and goad the storekeeper into selling gasoline. An enterprising spinster from Springfield will start Ye Olde Tea Shoppe.

The tragedy of Bernadotte is almost as terrible as that of the village in Kipling's "Letting in the Jungle." In that case, however, the village had sinned, while Bernadotte is innocent. It will be overwhelmed in the modern jungle of telephone wires, trolley tracks, motor tire displays, phonograph records, radio antennae, fox trotting, bridge whist parties and income tax reports.

Some day some scoundrel will sell ice cream cones on the summit of Mount Everest.

Torpedo fuses and other war munitions valued at several thousand dollars and destined for Great Britain were stolen from a lighter in the North River yesterday and the police are puzzled as to what the thieves expected to do with them. Stolen fuses would appear to be about the most unsalable thing in the world.

Mississippi is to be commiserated for letting WILLIAMS out of the United States Senate and congratulated on keeping VANDAMAN out.

Mr. WOODIN, the Fuel Administrator, says that lightless nights are not an imminent possibility if all hands are economical at all times in the use of gas and electricity. The trouble is that a good many persons will burn all the lights they want, depending on the other fellows to save. If this happens Mr. WOODIN may be forced for the good of all to exercise part of his broad repressive powers.

It is reported that King CONSTANTINE of Greece will abdicate. He knows from experience what it is to be separated from his throne. If he retires again he may be moved to write a brochure on his interlude of rulership.

A woman who quit a rich husband to become the bride of a struggling artist has made affidavit to her love for her new helpmeet. One marriage vow was not strong enough to hold her; the affidavit may prove no more potent.

It will please tourists who travel by motor car to learn that the Post Office Department has issued an order that all post offices shall be distinguished by conspicuous signs bearing the words "Post Office" and, except in large cities, the name of the town and the State. The annoyance experienced by travelers who have intelligent curiosity as to their whereabouts but who hesitate to put to strangers any except imperative questions will thus be mollified.

Goldenrod.

How gracefully these glowing fronds of gold Wave in the wistful winds; each blossom bends And with the fringed purple aster blends.

In royal coloring; rich fold on fold Over the autumn hills is now outspread; Though seen the heights and brown, these two firm friends Climb hand in hand and make their bright amends To lands which else had barren been and cold.

Glad turks in every loss; when summer flees A crimson banner hangs upon the trees, And as the sunlight fades we hear again The mystic murmur of the falling rain; Earth ever harbors beauty; winter's breath But echoes April's song: "There is no death!"

ELIZABETH SCOLLARD.

"Different Than."

Meredith Nicholson Disturbed by the Spread of the Phrase.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: May I invoke your aid in that our readers in a matter affecting the dignity and decency of English speech?

Within a few years the abominable phrase "different than" has spread through the country like a pestilence. In my own Indiana, where the wells of English undefiled are jealously guarded, the infection has awakened general alarm.

It was never in our Hoosier dialect, our Scotch-Irish ancestors didn't bring it to the Wabash. I believe it is comparatively new in England, where "different to" has struggled for years to establish its respectability. There is no direct contact between England and Indiana, but "different than" may be sneaking in by way of Ireland. Or perhaps it is run runners are bringing it down from Canada.

I am positive that I never heard this phrase on my own soil until five years ago; but now it may be heard daily. College graduates are not immune; I have heard school teachers use it. I lately heard it employed by an alumnus of Yale, a fact which I drop carelessly on the New Haven campus, as though it were a decorated cat. In the hope that its fragrance may penetrate the nostrils of Dean CROSS, Bill Phelps, Hank Canby or some other valiant son of Eli who is charged with the defense of American civilization.

Dr. DEMARCHUS BROWN, Indiana's scholarly State Librarian, supports my belief that this monstrosity is of very recent adoption along the Wabash, White and Tippecanoe. He tells me that Utter of Amherst and Woolley of the University of Wisconsin have already put on their war paint to fight "different than."

I have no wish to raise the old question of why English isn't taught in our schools and colleges. We know it ain't, and perhaps there's no reason why it should be.

And here, not so long ago I printed a playful little piece in a respectable magazine suggesting that the teaching of grammar be suspended entirely and our language taught wholly by example. The examples might even be taken exclusively from Hoosier literature. As a punishment for my temerariousness I received three anonymous letters calling attention to a hideous bull in my article. So I am now throwing bricks at school-mistresses or schoolmasters; I am merely warning against the "different than" evil, which, like the increasing difficulty our people experience in handling personal pronouns, is causing inexpressible anguish in the camp of that peevish remnant who prefer good speech to bad.

It is with the deepest humility that I confess that even in Indiana a great many of the folks persist in saying that "he gave it to mother and I." But "different to" I submit, is an even more frightful frightfulness.

MEREDITH NICHOLSON, INDIANAPOLIS, September 7.

The Daugherty Injunction.

Labor Unions Assured of Just Treatment in the Courts.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The absurd and hysterical demand for the ineffectual Attorney-General Daugherty is either the result of a wild and guilty panic among those who now control the unions or else it is the last word in the insolently dictatorial attitude of Samuel Gompers and his associates to ward off the Government and people of the United States. In either case it is without warrant or excuse.

If the injunction complained of is unjust or improvidently granted it can be speedily set aside upon a proper showing before the courts. This is done every day. To decide such and other questions of law is what we have courts for in this country. There lies the proper and adequate remedy. If upon full hearing of the cause it is shown that the labor unions have been guilty of conspiracy in restraint of trade they will get what is coming to them. If they are innocent they have nothing to fear.

But whether the position of Mr. Daugherty and the Government be well taken or erroneous, it is sheer nonsense to talk of impeaching him for the performance of an act which is clearly within the province and duties of his office. It is to be earnestly hoped that he and the Administration will stand pat and not permit themselves to be intimidated. There is a big silent element in the country solidly behind them, who want a showdown on this thing. It is high time that we, the people of the United States, find out once for all who the Government and its land-Sam Gompers or Uncle Sam.

GEORGE WESTERVELT, NEW YORK, September 8.

A Lunar Lady Also.

Her Discovery Reported by a Gazer at the Harvest Moon.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: The raptures of Charles Verne Holmes over the beauty of the harvest moon are in no way exaggerated. While enjoying them with the aid of a field glass the other evening I discovered the woman in the moon—the man is an old friend.

It is an almost perfect profile, head and neck only, facing the north, leaning backward and gazing upward as the moon rises above the eastern hills.

To the east, the moon is a wistful face, crowned with abundant hair, is very clear and distinct. I wonder if others have noticed her.

W. J. WOODS, TROY, September 8.

More Celebrities.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I append a few more celebrities as they occur to me offhand:

John Harpigny John of All Trades John Cheap John the Giant Killer John Lumber John Walker John Sprat John the Horned John L. Sullivan John of Ideas John O' Lantern John Brooglie John F. Hylian John Johnson

NEW YORK, September 8. H.

The Old St. Nicholas Hotel.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: In what year was the old St. Nicholas Hotel opened? What was its street number on Broadway? When did it close? Did any part of it show on the street or was the entire front a row of stores?

SEABRIGHT, N. J., September 8.

Straw Yoke on Health.

From the York Gazette and Daily.

Andrew Palmer, the tanner, just to see what would happen, made it a point to go to Penn. to buy a straw yoke, and to ask every man he knew how he felt. He asked the question of twenty-seven men. Twenty-five of them declared they did not feel very well. The other two said they felt well, were a policeman and a distillery watchman.

Divine Healing Before Episcopalians

Memorial to House of Deputies Urges Full Sanction for Practice.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 8.—The practice of faith-healing, branded by the Churchmen recently as a device to ward off defections of members of the Episcopal Church to the Christian Science Church, was brought before the House of Deputies of the Episcopal triennial convention here today in a memorial urging its full restoration to church sanction. Opinion about the lobby indicates that there is a strong group in support of it.

The memorial from the Province of the Pacific was presented this morning by the Rev. J. Wilbur Gresham of San Francisco and was referred to the Committee on Divine Healing, of which Bishop W. T. Manning of New York is a member.

Bishop Manning intimated before the convention that the report of his committee will favor the practice.

The controversy developed some two years ago when James Moore Hickson, a layman, was appearing in Episcopal churches throughout the United States practicing healing after the apostolic manner. Criticism of his methods was aroused, but he gained a strong following of supporters.

Among the churches at which Mr. Hickson appeared was Trinity Church, New York, of which Bishop Manning was then rector. Mr. Hickson was expected in Portland for this convention, but was summoned to Australia on his healing activities.

The Churchmen, regarded as the official organ of the church, in its editorial attacking the practices of Mr. Hickson said:

"It would be an almost irreparable calamity to the Episcopal Church should be stamped into indelible words the reservation word like Mr. Hickson's merely to prevent defections to Christian Science. Better far lose thousands to Mr. Eddy's church than to assume the liability of Mrs. Eddy's medical and religious heresies."

The Churchmen denied that it had ever been established that Dr. Hickson had cured organic diseases by divine healing.

Bishop Manning, on the other hand, declares that Hickson's work is based entirely upon the first principles of the Christian religion. The memorial presented this morning asserted that the power of divine healing exists in Christ's representatives in the church, and that it has never been lost and urges the adoption of five principles of divine healing.

"In view of the fact that our Lord commanded His disciples not only to preach the Gospel," says the memorial, "but also to heal the sick, it is the duty of the church to avoid increasing the awkwardness

when 570,000 tons were produced. Far more than that will be manufactured this season. Once the economy of adjustment brought to coal is understood the public's fuel bill will be enormously decreased and the fuel industry itself will be on a more stable basis.

A. L. STILLMAN, NEW YORK, September 8.

Recalling a Letter.

The Post Office Department Tells How It May Be Done.

Have you ever written a letter, mailed it in a corner box or in your local post office and then changed your mind? Have you ever lain awake all night wishing you had the letter back again and thinking that, having once mailed it, there was no chance of recalling it?

If you have had such an experience don't let it worry you in the future, for the post office has a ready solution. It is a comparatively easy matter for you to get the letter back after your own hands.

All you have to do is to go to your local postmaster and explain to him that you want to withdraw your letter from the mails. The postmaster must comply with your request, providing you can furnish proofs that you are the sender of the mislaid letter. The proofs consist of giving an accurate description of the letter you wish to get back as well as presenting to the postmaster a sample of your handwriting, which must be identical with that on the original letter.

The rules of the Post Office Department also permit postmasters to telegraph to the railway mail clerk and get him to take a recalled letter out of a mail pouch after it has left the city on the way to its destination. This measure to secure the return of a letter is only taken, however, in extreme emergencies.

Keen Vision. Knickerbocker Grand Jury recommends that motorists must have an oculist's certificate. But they all see how they can afford a car.

Road at Little Cost. From the Albanian Gazette. Road Overseer Musten began work Thursday on the approach for one of the two side bridges to be placed over Fraire Creek, on the War Eagle road. When these two bridges are completed Benton county will have a stretch of eighteen miles of first class road as can be found anywhere. Farmers living along the road are anxious to clear the right of way. Rogers business men contributed the money to pay for dynamite and cement, and the county put the law road money to the county on the job to do the work. The result has given this section a road that is nearly perfect, without a dollar of debt.

The Ships of Dawn. From the Kansas City Times. There, where a sea of azure dips, Whose charls have never been drawn, I see a fleet of fair cloud ships, All floating in the dawn.

Their sails are rigged against the sky— Bright with white and rose and gold— Their jasper hulls at anchor; their feet With dreams down in each hold.

Fair hopes and dreams that cargoes are And at the day's bright light They lose their moorings, every spar A-quiver to be gone.

Some made trim for every tide, With strong hearts at the helm, The unknown seas shall bravely ride To some fair unknown realm.

And some shall drift across the seas— Their precious cargoes bare, As blown each storm by vagrant breezes— Aimless and debarred.

And somewhere in those morning clouds Flies my own bark of pearl, The high wind singing in her shrouds, With sails for me to fur.

God, teach me how to steer her far, Far through the seas of Time— Through storm and sun, beyond the bar, Where lies the port sublime!

LENNA WILLIAMSON.

Daily Calendar

THE WEATHER.

For Eastern New York—Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy, followed by local thunder showers. Moderate southerly winds.

For New Jersey—Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow partly cloudy and warmer, probably followed by local thunder showers. Moderate southerly winds.

For Northern New England—Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; to-morrow cloudy, followed by local thunder showers. Moderate southerly winds.

For Southern New England—Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow cloudy, followed by local thunder showers; moderate southerly winds.

For Western New York—Partly cloudy and warmer to-day; local thunder showers to-night; to-morrow, cooler to-morrow. Moderate southerly winds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—Air pressure was highest east of the Mississippi River, with a minimum pressure over New England, and it was also high in the far Northwest. Low pressure prevailed over a wide belt extending from the North coast to the Mexican border. Warm weather continued during Friday in the great central valleys, the middle and southern plains States and the Gulf States, while cooler weather has everywhere the northern plain and the Rocky Mountain region. The lowest temperature reported was 26 degrees at Yellowstone National Park.

In the middle Atlantic and New England States the weather will be fair and warmer to-morrow and partly cloudy Sunday, with a probability of local thunder showers in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee and Ohio States. The weather will be fair and warm to-morrow followed by unsettled weather, lower temperature and local showers Saturday night or Sunday.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau, New York, for 24 hours ending September 8, 1922, at 5 P. M. yesterday, seventy-fifth meridian time.

Temperature. Rainfall. Last 24 hrs. Last 24 hrs. Stations. High. Low. recorder. hrs. Weather.

Albany, N. Y. 74 68 30.24 .00 Clear. Albany, N. Y. 74 68 30.24 .00 Clear. Albany, N. Y. 74 68 30.24 .00 Clear.

Baltimore, Md. 72 62 30.04 .00 Clear. Baltimore, Md. 72 62 30.04 .00 Clear. Baltimore, Md. 72 62 30.04 .00 Clear.

Boston, Mass. 68 58 30.02 .00 Clear. Boston, Mass. 68 58 30.02 .00 Clear. Boston, Mass. 68 58 30.02 .00 Clear.

Buffalo, N. Y. 70 60 30.04 .00 Clear. Buffalo, N. Y. 70 60 30.04 .00 Clear. Buffalo, N. Y. 70 60 30.04 .00 Clear.

Cincinnati, O. 70 60 30.04 .00 Clear. Cincinnati, O. 70 60 30.04 .00 Clear. Cincinnati, O. 70 60 30.04 .00 Clear.

Cleveland, O. 68 58 30.04 .00 Clear. Cleveland, O. 68 58 30.04 .00 Clear. Cleveland, O. 68 58 30.04 .00 Clear.

Detroit, Mich. 68 58 30.04 .00 Clear. Detroit, Mich. 68 58 30.04 .00 Clear. Detroit, Mich. 68 58 30.04 .00 Clear.

Indianapolis, Ind. 68 58 30.04 .00 Clear. Indianapolis, Ind. 68 58 30.04 .00 Clear. Indianapolis, Ind. 68 58 30.04 .00 Clear.

Jacksonville, Fla. 84 74 30.14 .00 Clear. Jacksonville, Fla. 84